

HUCKNALL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1949

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS
FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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“THINK ON THESE THINGS”

HEALTH AND SALVAGE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

F. S. WOOLLEY.

Members :

W. H. ABBOTT.
G. BERRY.
S. S. GREENHALGH.
G. JOHNSON.
J. R. JONES.
B. MEE.
W. MEE.
E. C. MORLEY.
MRS. P. R. WATSON.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C.,
M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

**Senior Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent,
Salvage Officer and
Petroleum Inspector :**

E. H. ADAMS, (a) (c) (e)

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

J. R. CLIFTON, (b) (d)
Resigned 19th February, 1949.

L. BARBER, (b) (c)
Commenced 1st March, 1949.

Clerk :

MISS J. TOMLINSON.

Health Visitors :

(Full-time employees of
Notts. C.C.).

NURSE B. WILKINSON (Snr.)

NURSE E. CONCANNON
Commenced 15th August, 1949.

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying as Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board qualifying as Sanitary Inspector.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (d) Certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in General Hygiene and Sanitation.
- (e) Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my annual report on the health of the Urban District of Hucknall.

The year under review is also the first full year of working the new Health Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

With the permission of the County Medical Officer who is responsible for these services, I have included a short account of the provisions made for the personal health services under Part III of the Act within the Urban District.

Health is indivisible and although as a local authority we have no responsibility for the working of the personal health services, yet their efficiency will be reflected in the general health of the population of our district with which this report is concerned. May I give an example by pointing out that the infantile mortality rate is very definitely influenced by the number and activity of the Health Visitors, whose services are now controlled by the County Council under the new Act.

The following is an extract from the Report of the County Medical Officer for the year 1947 :—

“One new principle the Act does, beyond doubt, enunciate: namely, that the provision of personal preventive and treatment services (such as are still held to be appropriate to Local Authority Control) are best placed with the larger Authorities, County Councils and County Borough Councils, even though in part hitherto administered by smaller Authorities, County District Councils.

This policy has divorced the basic environmental services, Housing, Epidemiology and Sanitation from their already tenuous links with the personal health services, and there can be little doubt that this injudicious separation will come up for further review.”

This is particularly relevant to the problem of Tuberculosis. In the Health Committee and Council we are constantly debating tuberculosis notifications on a monthly basis, but are very conscious of the fact that apart from rehousing tuberculous families we can play no active part in the campaign against this disease. Only the local district Medical Officer of Health can be intimately aware of the environmental factors in his area which will influence the spread of this disease, and he should be in the forefront of this, the most challenging battle in the field of preventive medicine today. He should be the focus for rallying all the preventive workers on a local level, and be in close touch with activity and policy in the higher sphere.

May I now direct your attention to the increase in notifications of Tuberculosis during the year under review. For three weeks during February-March, the Nottingham Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in the town and this does in part account for the increased incidence of notified tuberculosis. (See page 13 of the Report.) I would be happy to arrange for this visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to become an annual event, when, I hope, the growing interest of the populace in the maintenance of their own individual health will be demonstrated by an increasing number using the service.

Since 5th July, 1948, as a Local Authority we are only directly concerned with (1) Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation (2) Housing (3) Health Education.

There is no doubt that housing is the vital factor affecting the health of our community and until overcrowding is relieved, tuberculosis and the infectious ailments of children (see pages 14, 16 and 17 of the Report) will continue to remain an ever-present threat to the health of the community.

Although outside the scope of this report, one should reflect on the relative costs and benefits to the nation of the Health Service and the Housing of the people.

In the body of my report will be found a paragraph on uncleanness (see page 18). The low standard of hygiene in the home is unfortunately stamped on the children from that home. The School Nurse and Health Visitors co-operate with the local Health Department in attempting to effect an improvement as it has been long since proven that it is useless to cleanse the child leaving its background untouched. The Sanitary Inspectors will continue to investigate and eradicate infestation so disclosed, but one wonders, has the time not come for systematic inspection of

all Council house tenants and applicants. This would ensure that our estates are inhabited by people who value and appreciate the amenities and health to be enjoyed in a modern home. It is not my intention, however, to suggest that uncleanness is limited to Council property but we are in a position to demand reasonable hygienic standards.

I have dealt at some length with controversial matters which, in my opinion, should be thoroughly ventilated. It would be flattering to expect that the details contained in this annual report will be read by all receiving it, but I am hopeful that the foreword will provide material for thought to those interested in the health and happiness of our town.

The average state of health of the community for the year 1949 showed little change from the previous year and remained satisfactory with the exception already dealt with concerning Tuberculosis.

The staff of the Health Department have continued to render satisfactory service. Mr. J. R. Clifton obtained a new appointment under the Bingham Rural District Council in February, 1949, where I am confident he will continue to do justice to the training received in our Department. Mr. L. Barber replaced him in March, coming from Bentley with Arksey Urban District, and has been a most efficient worker. Towards the end of the year I am happy to record that on my advice it was decided to increase the staff by an additional Sanitary Inspector. This should permit the character of our work in the ensuing year to be more positive, especially in regard to the cleanliness of food premises, and less governed by the "complaint book" which, although essential, has tended to dominate all other activity.

May I conclude by recording my appreciation of the helpful co-operation and interest shown by my Chairman of Committee in all health matters and I hope the Department will continue to enjoy and be worthy of the confidence of your Council.

Yours faithfully,

L. F. McWILLIAMS.

21st August, 1950.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	4,030
Population, 1948	...	...	...	...	22,620
Population, 1949	...	...	...	...	23,030
Number of inhabited houses :—					
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	6,208
Houses and Shops	...	...	...	...	223
Public Houses and Beer-offs	...	...	...	...	44

					6,475

Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£99,061
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£382

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

			Total.	M.	F.
Live Births : Legitimate	...	...	404	221	183
Illegitimate	...	...	15	9	6
Birth Rate per 1000 resident population=18.22.					
Stillbirths : Legitimate	...	...	10	6	4
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
Rate per 1000 (live and still) births=26.2.					
Deaths (Civilian only)	...	...	213	121	92
Death Rate per 1000 resident population=9.26.					

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

(Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List.)

			Deaths.	Rate per 1000 (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	Nil	Nil
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	...	...	Nil	Nil

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

			Deaths.	Rate per 1000 (live and still) births.
Total under 1 year of age :			17	40.57
Legitimate	...	...	15	35.79
Illegitimate	...	...	2	4.78

BIRTHS.

The number of live births was 419, a decrease of 1 compared with last year's figure.

			Births.	Male.	Female.
1947	...	...	528	261	267
1948	...	...	420	240	180
1949	...	...	419	230	189

Birth Rate, 1947 : 23.4 per 1000 population.

Birth Rate, 1948 : 18.57 per 1000 population.

Birth Rate, 1949 : 18.22 per 1000 population.

This slight fall in the local birth rate is in keeping with the general fall throughout England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The death rate per 1000 live births this year was 40.57. The figure for 1948 was 50.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age) was 26.25.

It can be seen that the neo-natal mortality rate is responsible for over half the infant death rate. Deaths within the first month of life are usually due to conditions which, in the present state of medical knowledge, are not amenable to treatment, being closely related to pre-natal factors in the mother.

The Neo-Natal Death Rate should be read along with the Stillbirth Rate as constituting a single entity in which the pre-dominating influences are ante-natal.

Of the total seventeen deaths before one year of age, eleven took place under one week of life. Two other infant deaths at a later stage were due to developmental abnormalities, i.e., Spina Bifida and Mongolism, which leaves four infant deaths which might possibly have been prevented if medical supervision had been instituted earlier in the affliction.

Health Visiting, which has a definite influence on Infantile Mortality, is now a responsibility of the County Council in the Urban area.

There are two full-time health visitors operating in the area, and two from adjoining regions give part-time service, which is a considerable advance on last year.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths recorded was 213 : Males 121, Females 92. This is an increase of 12 as compared with last year,

and gives a rate of 9.42 per 1000 population. Rate for 1948 was 8.89 per 1000 population.

The main causes of death were : Heart Disease 48, Cancer 36, Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions 25, Bronchitis 18,, Other Diseases of Circulatory System 9, Violence 7, Tuberculosis 7, Premature Birth 4, Pneumonia 3.

- (a) Inquests were held on 10 cases : Traffic Accident 4, Pit Accident 2, Accidental Fall in House 1, Accidental Drowning 1, Fall from Aerial Standard in Course of Erection 1, Suicide 1.
- (b) The Coroner issued a certificate after a post-mortem examination in 16 cases : Coronary Thrombosis 5, Brain Tumours 2, Acute Primary Pneumonia 1, Congenital Pyloric Stenosis 1, Amyloid Disease 1, Congestive Heart Failure 1, Septicaemia 1, Haemorpericarditis and Hydronephrosis 1, Measles 1, Acute Haemorrhagic Pancreatitis 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1.
- (c) The Coroner issued a certificate without a post-mortem examination in 2 cases : Heart Failure due to Senility 1, Coronary Thrombosis and Hypertension 1.

Of the total deaths from all causes, seventy were over 70 years of age, twenty-eight were over 80 years of age and five were over 90 years. This gives a percentage of 48.4 passing "the allotted span," which again testifies to the staying power of the inhabitants. (The figure for 1948 was 45.7.)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The following analysis of a sample of the Town's Water has been received from Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham.

Mark : Untreated Water taken from No. 1 Borehole.

Received : 21st March, 1950.

This sample contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	190.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	...	...	...	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	...	...	...	3.2
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	...	...	...	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0040

Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	55.00
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	70.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄ .					0.00
Appearance	...	...	...	...	clear and bright
pH value	...	...	...	...	8.20
Odour	...	...	...	...	none
Taste and Colour	...	...	...	...	normal
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml.					
on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	1.
No. of colonies developing per ml.					
on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0.
No. of colonies developing per ml.					
on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0.
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls.					
at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0.
Faecal coli count per 100 mls.					
at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0.
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	...	Absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling, this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The particulars given below have been asked for by the Ministry of Health. They are given in tabular form and need no further comment.

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination.		No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Treated Water from Mains	... 26	26	—
Raw Water from No. 1 Borehole	8	8	—
Raw Water from No. 2 Borehole	12	12	—
*Raw Water from Well	... —	—	—
Shallow Well Water	... 9	5	4
No. of samples submitted for Chemical Analysis.		No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Treated Water from Mains	... 1	1	—
Shallow Well Water	... 1	—	1

*Water is usually pumped electrically from the Boreholes. Only on rare occasions is any pumped from the wells.

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Aitchison, your Surveyor and Engineer, for the following statement on Public Health Works under his supervision :—

1. Water Supply.

New mains have been laid on the new estates at Ruffs Farm and at the Wighay. The supply of water to the Town was well maintained throughout the year, and from the satisfactory reports from the Public Analyst, it would appear that its quality was generally very good indeed.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

New sewers have been constructed for the housing estates at Ruffs Farm and Wighay. The construction of the by-pass sewer from the top of George Street to Carlingford Road via Linby Terrace has been completed and it is hoped that this will minimise the risk of flooding during periods of heavy rain.

The Sewage Works functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, and from the reports of the Public Analyst, it would appear that the effluents from the two works were generally satisfactory.

3. Swimming Baths.

The Public Swimming Baths were well patronised throughout the year, and except for a short period when the chlorinating plant was under repair, the purification of the water in the pool was satisfactory. The question of improving the filtration and purification plant is now under consideration.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

These Regulations are under the administration of the Notts. County Council.

Mr. T. L. E. Gregory, Chief Inspector, has furnished the following particulars :—

One hundred and seven samples of articles in common use were obtained for examination and analysis, of which twenty-four were submitted to the Public Analyst and eighty-three tested by Inspector. Ninety-four samples proved genuine, and of the thirteen which were adulterated or sub-standard, ten were of milk found to be deficient in Milk-Fat, one was of tomato chutney containing excess copper content, one was of tomato ketchup containing excess copper content, and one was of Tea-saving tablets bearing a misleading label. The appropriate action was taken in each case.

**Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1948.
Heat-Treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944.**

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officer and submitted
to prescribed Tests.

No. of samples taken :—		Result :	
		Complied.	Failed to comply.
Tuberculin Tested	...	8	6
Accredited	...	10	10
Pasteurised, Heat-Treated, etc. Milk (Special Designa- tion) (Pasteurised & Ster- ilised Milk) Regulations, 1949	...	9	9
Totals :		27	25
			2

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Nottingham Mass Radiography Unit carried out a Survey at the Clinic, Watnall Road, Hucknall from 21st February to 14th March, 1949.

The response on the part of the general public was good and made it necessary to stay one week longer than first anticipated. There was a better attendance from the workers in small firms than from the larger firms and the response from the schools was very good. (Children in their last year at school.)

The incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis, i.e., .18% or roughly two per thousand, and of observation pulmonary tuberculosis, .49% or five per thousand, is what is generally found in similar surveys.

SUMMARY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number X-rayed	1027	1748	2775
Number of large Films	41	84	125
Number of clinical examinations	19	36	55
Cases of Pulmonary and suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis referred to County Tuberculosis Officer :—			
(1) Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	(4 with positive sputum)	
(2) Observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14		
	—		
	19		
	—		

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmon- ary.		Non-Pul- monary.		Pulmon- ary.		Non-Pul- monary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 ...								
1—5 ...		1						1
5—10 ...		2						
10—15 ...		1						
15—20 ...	1	1						
20—25 ...	3	3				1		
25—35 ...	3	4		1	1	1		
35—45 ...	1					1		
45—55 ...	1	1						
55—65 ...	5	1			1			
65 upwards ...		1		1				1
TOTALS ...	14	15	—	2	2	3	—	2

*New Cases are to include all primary notifications and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Death Rate per 1000 population = .318.

No action has been necessary under :—

- Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925. (Prohibiting persons suffering from Tuberculosis from working in Dairies.)
- Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. (Removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory Tract).

Numbers admitted to Sanatorium for treatment during the year :—

Males : 9. Females : 10.

Number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1949 :—			
	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males ...	89	64	25
Females ...	71	59	12
	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	160	123	37
	—	—	—
Figures for 1948 :	139	103	36

HOUSING.

The following are particulars presented in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health :—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 260
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 840
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936 ... Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 4
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 230

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	87
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwelling - houses in respect of

which notices were served requiring repairs	172
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	105
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	3
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. — Abatement of Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	97
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	176
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	755
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	36

(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	28
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				99
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	3
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...			—
Number of new houses completed during the year :—						
	(a)	By the Local Authority	...	...		100
	(b)	By private enterprise	...	...		5

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was 614, an increase of 93 compared with 1948.

Of the more prevalent infectious diseases :—

Measles	showed a total of	517	compared with	261	for	1948.
Whooping Cough	„ „	6	„ „	190	„ „	
Scarlet Fever	„ „	53	„ „	21	„ „	
Pneumonia	„ „ „	27	„ „	35	„ „	

As was the case last year, Measles had its highest incidence during May and June. In general the disease was mild in character although one death occurred in an infant aged seven months who developed broncho-pneumonia, which is one of the main complications of measles.

Until some prophylactic inoculation is discovered which will provide an artificial immunity against measles, we must continue to expect an extensive outbreak of this disease every other year and I consider that Hucknall is fortunate to have this visitation in the early summer months when convalescence is rapid and complications minimal.

Whooping Cough was notable for its absence and the five cases that did occur were in the autumn. For some years past the Ministry of Health have been conducting an experiment in prophylactic inoculation against this disease and in an interim report issued at the end of the year were hopeful that a satisfactory substance would soon be available to give an artificial immunity against the

disease (after the fashion of the very successful Diphtheria injection). When this matures we shall press for its adoption within the area.

Scarlet Fever was more than twice as prevalent as last year—the mild character shown by the disease in the past prevailing.

Pneumonia. There were three deaths from pneumonia out of twenty-seven notifications compared with seven out of thirty-five for the previous year. One of the deaths was an infant under one year of age.

Influenza. There were two deaths from influenza notified during the year. Both were elderly people.

Poliomyelitis. The area was free from this infection during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One notification was received and made a full recovery.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS.

Scabies has continued to decline.

Pediculosis Capitis. There is a “hard core” of uncleanness in this case which shows only temporary response to methods of persuasion. The School Nurse and Health Visitors co-operate with the Sanitary Inspectors in this work. The Sanitary Inspector visits the home on the notification of uncleanness from the Nurse, advising the occupants and carrying out the necessary disinfection. In the Department we are gradually building up a card index system to provide readily available evidence of these unsatisfactory homes. Each month a report is made to the local authority and when our methods of education and peaceful persuasion have been abortive, we will advise the authority on more drastic action.

The district has once again been free from Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers and for the fifth year in succession no case of Diphtheria has been notified. During the past year among the Infant School Children I conducted an immunisation campaign, the response to which was very good. Only 2% of parents requested refused to permit their children to be inoculated. It is not a vain boast to state that as a community we are fairly enlightened as regards the benefit accruing from a high level of protection against Diphtheria.

During the year under review 267 pre-school children (349 in 1948) and 107 school children (27 in 1948) have been immunised for the first time. 456 school children received “booster” injections.

Case Rates per 1,000 population of certain notifiable Infectious Diseases for England and Wales compared with similar rates for HUCKNALL.

			England and Wales.	Hucknall.
Typhoid Fever	...		0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...		0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...		0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...		1.63	2.30
Whooping Cough	...		2.39	0.26
Diphtheria	...	...	0.04	0.00
Erysipelas	...	...	0.19	0.39
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	8.95	22.5
Pneumonia	...	...	0.80	1.17
Acute Poliomyelitis	...		0.13	0.00
Acute Polioencephalitis	...		0.01	0.00
Food Poisoning	...		0.14	0.00

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Premises.	M/c. line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	49	96	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		49	96	2	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	M/c. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	4	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—						
(a) insufficient ...	9	2	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	10	4	4	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		7	6	—	—	—

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	M/c. line No.	Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Prosecutions Notices served
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	13	120	nil	nil	nil	nil
Textile Weaving	43	45	nil	nil	nil	nil
TOTAL ...		165	nil	nil	nil	nil

L. F. McWILLIAMS,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1949 and previous years.

Name of District: HUCKNALL URBAN.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- Residents registered in the District.	Transfer- able Deaths of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Number	Net		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of age.	At all Ages	Rate.	
			Number	Rate.								
												Number
1945	21090	340	440	20.9	138	6.6	5	94	26	59	227	10.7
1946	22050	349	482	22.5	165	7.7	3	65	12	24	227	10.5
1947	22500	392	528	23.5	167	7.4	7	85	22	41	245	10.8
1948	22620	298	420	18.57	146	6.5	4	55	21	50	201	8.89
1949	23030	286	419	18.22	142	6.17	5	71	17	40.57	213	9.26

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

under one year of age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity ...	4				4					4
Exomphalos ...	2				2					2
Congenital Heart Disease	1				1					1
Spina Bifida ...							1			1
Congenital Bowel Obstruction	1				1					1
Uraemia ...	1				1					1
Mongolism ...								1		1
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis							1			1
Broncho-Pneumonia following Measles ...								1		1
Intussusception ...								1		1
Gastro-Enteritis ...								1		1
Meningitis (Pneumococcal)	1				1					1
Atelectasis ...	1				1					1

TABLE III. Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality.

Provisional figures based on weekly or quarterly returns in the year 1949.

1949.	Rate per 1000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.										Rate per 1000 Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All causes.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Influenza.	Smallpox.	Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis.	Pneumonia.	Measles.	Diarrhoea or Enteritis under 2 years.	All causes under 1 year.
England and Wales.	16.7	0.39	11.7	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.45	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.51	—	3.0	32
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.52	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.56	—	3.8	37
148 Smaller Towns with populations of 25,000 to 50,000.	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.14	—	0.02	0.49	—	2.4	30
HUCKNALL	18.22	0.48	9.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00	40.57

TABLE IV. Showing Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

Civilian Cases only.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever		1	1	3	3	3	3		7	8	14	10	53
Whooping Cough							1		2	3			6
Measles	3	5	4	59	255	153	34	5	2				520
Erysipelas		2	2			1		1	1	1	1		9
Pneumonia	7	6	4	1					1	1	4	3	27
TOTALS ...	10	14	11	63	258	157	38	6	13	13	18	13	615

TABLE V. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1949.
Hucknall Urban District Council.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												Total cases notified in each Locality.	Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths			
	At Ages—Years.																	
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards							
Scarlet Fever	...	...	53	—	1	8	1	3	—	—	—	12	23	18	5	—		
Whooping Cough	...	...	6	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—		
Measles	...	...	520	22	123	132	232	6	4	1	—	—	128	181	211	—	1	
Erysipelas	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	4	3	—	—	
Pneumonia	...	...	27	3	7	1	5	—	—	1	3	5	7	14	6	—	3	
TOTALS	...	...	615	25	134	144	269	14	5	6	6	8	4	151	225	239	5	4

TABLE VI. Ages at which Death occurred.

1949. Age Group.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Under 1 year	6		1	1	2	1	2			1	2	1	17
1—2			1		1								2
2—5			1					1					2
5—15			1		1								2
15—25	1	1	1		2								5
25—45		3	3	1	2		2	1	1	2	2	1	18
45—65	2	5	6	3	4	3	5	4	4	3	10	5	54
65—75	5	3	4	8	5	1	5	1	3	2	6	5	48
75 and over	1	6	12	10	8	3	5	2	3	1	6	8	65
TOTALS	15	18	30	23	25	8	19	9	11	9	26	20	213

A P P E N D I X
HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE
COUNTY COUNCIL.

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

WATNALL ROAD CENTRE.

The Clinic at Watnall Road is utilised for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, School Clinic, Dental Clinic, Speech Training and for Vaccination and Immunisation. Details of the various sessions are as follows :—

Ante-Natal Sessions—

Weekly, Tuesday afternoons, 2.0—4.30 p.m.
Fortnightly, Friday afternoons 2.0—4.30 p.m.

Post-Natal Sessions—

Every fourth Friday afternoon, 2.0—4.30 p.m.

The Doctor is in attendance at each of these sessions.

Child Welfare Sessions—

Weekly, Mondays 2.0—4.30 p.m. Medical Officer in attendance.
Weekly, Thursdays 2.0—4.30 p.m. Medical Officer in attendance.
Weekly, Wednesday 2.0—4.30 p.m. No Medical Officer in attendance.

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal, Post-Natal and Child Welfare session.

School Clinic Sessions—

Weekly, Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon, Medical Officer in attendance.
Weekly, Fridays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon. Medical Officer in attendance.

Weekly, Fridays 2 p.m.—4 p.m. No Medical Officer in attendance.

Dental Clinic Sessions—

Weekly, Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.

Weekly, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy Sessions—

Three sessions per week, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

A vaccination and immunisation session is held on the second Friday afternoon of each month and other special sessions are arranged as necessary; cases are also dealt with at the child welfare sessions.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The services of the following County Midwives and District Nurse-Midwives are available in the Urban District :—

County Midwives

Telephone No.

Mrs. L. N. Walker, “Lilac Dene,” High Leys Road, Hucknall.	Hucknall 300.
Miss M. Spellman, 15, Thoresby Dale, Hucknall.	Hucknall 301.
Miss H. M. Beynon, 21, Windmill Grove, Hucknall.	Hucknall 388.

District Nurse-Midwives.

Nurse B. M. Stublely, Nurses' Home, Beardall Street, Hucknall.	Hucknall 48.
Nurse D. Newton, Nurses' Home, Beardall Street, Hucknall.	Hucknall 48.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The services of the District Nurse-Midwives referred to above are also available for cases of illness requiring general nursing in the home.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

Sterilised maternity outfits containing all dressings necessary for the conduct of a domiciliary confinement are supplied free of charge on the certification of the midwife engaged or the Health Visitor.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. The midwife accompanies the infant on the journey to hospital.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

In September, 1949, a start was made in establishing a branch of the County Home Help Service in Hucknall, in conjunction with that already operating in Eastwood and the surrounding Rural Area.

Good progress has been made and at the time of writing there are twenty-six Home Helps employed on the joint district, fourteen of whom are allocated to cases arising in Hucknall.

They are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now two shillings per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and Case-Worker are employed for the joint districts of Hucknall and Eastwood, and have office accommodation at 66, High Street, Hucknall. The telephone number is Hucknall 93.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Annual Report 1949.

Hucknall Urban District Council.

Ambulance Facilities. The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Hucknall Urban District are in the main covered by vehicles and personnel of the Hucknall Ambulance Depot. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is two ambulances and one sitting case car. Since the inception of the National Health Service and the provision of a free Ambulance Service the demand for ambulance transport has steadily increased and during 1949 the vehicles of Hucknall Depot attended 3,630 calls involving 5,649 patients and the total distance travelled was 59,541 miles. Not all these patients resided in the area of the Hucknall Urban District Council.

If the public wish to obtain an ambulance in an emergency they should go to the nearest telephone, dial "O" (or 999 in areas in which this facility has been provided—the disc on the instrument will indicate this) and ask for "Ambulance." The caller should, when asked, give the telephone number from which he is speaking (this again is indicated on the instrument) and, if necessary, his own name and address. He will forthwith be connected by the Exchange direct to the Main Station concerned, and should then clearly state the nature of the emergency for which an ambulance is required and the address (or exact location, in the case of an accident) to which the ambulance should be sent. The Main Station will provide an ambulance either direct or through a Sub-Station.

Non-urgent calls should not be made as above, but by asking for connection to or dialling the County Ambulance Control, Telephone Number 88771.

Messengers may be sent direct to any Main Station, Sub-Station or Depot, but in emergency the method described above is preferable; although it is emphasised that the "Dial O" or "999" method should never be used except in circumstances of urgency.

All urgent calls for accident, sudden illness or maternity will be answered without question. Non-urgent calls (such as for routine hospital attendance) will only be accepted if supported by a recommendation as to need by a Doctor (private or hospital) Nurse, Midwife, Dentist, or other responsible person. Such calls

should be made to Main Stations, if by telephone, or to any Station, Depot or Sub-Station, if by messenger.

A person making a non-urgent call should give the following information :—

His or her name and address.

Name and address of patient.

Patient to be conveyed from (Place or address)

Patient to be conveyed to (Place or address)

Time and date ambulance required.

Type of case or nature of illness.

In all cases of a non-urgent nature as much notice as possible should be given.

The Service is free and no payment should be proffered to the drivers or attendants.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those patients who really need it. Before recommending a patient for ambulance transport otherwise than in emergency, doctors, midwives, nurses, dentists, and others should therefore be satisfied that the patient could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport. The ambulance service may be abused at the expense of a patient whose need is desperate—and at the cost of his life.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1949

Health Department,

Council Offices,

Watnall Road,

HUCKNALL.

21st August, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to write this, my twentieth annual report.

Many changes have taken place during this time. New duties have been added and some either entirely removed or curtailed.

In 1930, supervision of slaughtering of animals and of the production of clean milk was routine work. To-day, supervision of the preparation and distribution of many articles of food have, because of changed circumstances such as pasteurisation of milk, the increased consumption of ice cream and communal feeding, become of supreme importance, whilst the slaughter of animals is no longer carried out here and the responsibility for the supervision of the production of clean milk is now the duty of another authority.

The town has increased both in size and population.

Twenty years ago the work of converting a large number of pail closets to water closets was just getting into its stride and within a very short time practically every pail closet and every

ash pit or ash pit and privy had disappeared from the town. No one has yet produced any figures to prove the value of this work from a health point of view, but the absolute and almost instantaneous removal of waste products by a water carriage system, coupled with the more sanitary storage of house refuse and its weekly collection, must have had a very good effect on the health of the population as a whole. The Council have, during this same period of years, pushed along as rapidly as possible with schemes of slum clearance and the building of new houses to re-house the tenants and also to relieve overcrowding. During this time entirely new suburbs have developed on three sides of the town. This has called for new roads, new sewers, new water services and the corresponding increase in the work of the public cleansing service.

Looking backwards, it has been a very busy twenty years and I have thoroughly enjoyed it. I have been helped by some exceptionally good assistants, both technical and clerical, and am very happy to know that so many have qualified and obtained good positions with other authorities.

HOUSING.

In addition to the table of work carried out under the Housing Act, supplied to your Medical Officer of Health and found in his report, more detailed particulars will be found in the report following the "Summary of Work Carried out under the Public Health Act."

SHOPS ACT.

Routine inspections have been carried out from time to time and, generally speaking, conditions have been well maintained.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Great difficulty has been experienced during the year in trying to devote sufficient time to the supervision of the manufacture, preparation for sale, distribution and sale of food stuffs, and the sampling of milk, ice cream, water, etc. (At the time of writing this report a new inspector has been appointed and things have improved somewhat.)

I give below two tables, the first shewing the number of food premises and the second the amount of food surrendered during the year. The unfit food is sent to the processing plant at Nottingham.

Cowkeepers' premises	...	...	13
Dairies	...	...	21
Cafés, etc.	...	...	6
Works Canteens	...	...	8
Schools' Kitchens	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	7
Butchers' Shops	...	...	24
Butchers' making-up premises	...		17
Ice-cream manufacturing premises			7
Ice-cream retail premises		...	34
Chip-frying premises	...	...	14
Wet-fish premises	...	...	7
Retail food premises		Approx.	90

Condemned Food.

4 tins tomato juice
 9 tins peas
 3 tins syrup
 13 tins vegetables
 131 tins milk
 2 tins marmalade
 16 tins beans
 1 tin spaghetti
 119 tins tomatoes
 40 tins fruit
 128 tins fish
 10 tins fish paste
 25 tins mussels
 44 tins meat
 3 jars jam
 6 jars pickles
 29½-lbs. bacon
 28-lbs. Danish sausage
 7-lbs black puddings
 14-lbs. cheese
 3 sts. fish
 2 doz. pigs' feet
 15 bottles salad cream
 72 packets pastry mix
 2 pigs' carcasses

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

During the year, your Council ceased to be responsible for the supervision of the production of clean milk and also for

issuing licences for the pasteurisation of milk. The responsibility for the supervision of the distribution of milk is still ours, as is also the responsibility for issuing supplementary licences. It may be possible in another year's time to report on the effects of the change-over, but at the time of writing this report it is much too early to do so.

Owing to the coming into force of the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, and the regulations made thereunder on 1st October, 1949, producers are no longer registered by the local authority but by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Ministry have far wider powers of supervision than the local authority were ever granted and I trust that the best use will be made of this authority in the interests of both the public and the producers.

Total number of producers and retailers registered with the Council	...	...	...	...	49
Number of producers whose premises are within the district	...	...	...	...	16
Number of dealers' licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised" in relation to milk	...	...	...	...	22
Number of dealers' licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk	...	...	...	...	5
Number of dealers' licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk	...	...	...	...	1

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination	No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised Milk	20	Nil
Ungraded Milk	3	1
T.T. Milk	1	Nil
Milk Containers	2	Nil

ICE CREAM.

During the year further changes have taken place in the register of manufacturers and retailers. There are now only seven manufacturers and the number of retailers has increased from thirty to thirty-four.

The inspection of premises where ice-cream is manufactured or sold continues to take up much of the department's time and

it would appear that most occupiers are very co-operative.

Regular sampling must continue to play an important part in the supervision of the production of ice-cream. I give below a table shewing the number of samples taken, separating the satisfactory from the unsatisfactory samples. Whenever a bad result is obtained, frequent visits are paid to the premises, advice given to the occupier and further samples taken. This system has proved to be very efficacious in raising the general standard of hygiene and improving the bacterial quality of the ice-cream.

No. of samples submitted for bacterial examination		Grades 1 and 2 (Satisfactory)	Grades 3 and 4 (Unsatisfactory)
Ice Cream	... 32	23	9
Churn Rinse	... 1	—	1

WATER SUPPLIES, INCLUDING SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

During the year, regular sampling of the public supply of water has been maintained, fifty-seven samples having been submitted to the Public Analyst. Details of the work have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and will be found in his report. Visits have been made during the year to the pit-head baths, to the Public Baths and to the Lido, nine samples being taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis. The chlorination plants continue to function efficiently.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year fifteen houses or parts of houses were sprayed with a proprietary brand of insecticide for bed bugs. In each case a positive clearance was effected after two visits. There is still an increasing demand for the supply of powder to combat the ravages of cockroaches, ants, etc.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Forty-two houses were disinfected with formalin gas, and a quantity of bedding was destroyed.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

Owing to regular baiting of the sewers during the past few years, little attention has been needed this year. Test baiting at a number of manholes produced hardly any result at all. Unfor-

tunately the refuse tip and sewage farm seem to be a regular attraction to rats and it is only by regular and efficient baiting that they can be kept clear.

One or two factories have been treated for an odd rat, but no real infestation has occurred and no private houses or food premises have suffered from these pests.

As in the past, brook courses, allotments, the refuse tip, etc., have been kept under regular observation and bait laid as required.

The poisons used are as follows :—

Zinc phosphides	...	...	...	8 oz.
Arsenic	...	...	...	4 oz.
Red Squills	...	...	...	4 oz.
Red Squill Rat Biscuits				21 lbs.
Dead rats found				Approx. 60

The bait used was in almost every case sausage rusk. Trapping has been resorted to in one or two instances where the rats appeared to be poison-shy and good results were obtained by this method.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

The two local cinemas, and dance halls, etc., have been visited from time to time and a notice has been served in one case.

COMPLAINTS.

Six hundred and ninety-nine complaints were received and investigated during the year, as follows :—

Choked and defective drains	...	...	197
Defective W.C.'s	...	...	32
Housing Defects	...	...	252
Defective Washcoppers	...	...	3
Cesspools overflowing	...	...	14
Nuisance from keeping animals		...	5
Insect infestations (12 bedbugs, 23 insects)			35
Defective dustbins	...	...	14
Rats and Mice	...	...	18
Refuse collection	...	...	27
Flooding of cellars	...	...	11
Defective yard paving		...	8
Accumulations	...	...	17

Water (wastage or pollution)	...	...	33
Smoke nuisance	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	29

**SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

	Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
	Ser-ved	Com-plied with	Ser-ved	Com-plied with
To repair roofs	113	28	80	61
,, repair chimney stacks	25	14	20	15
,, repair or renew eaves gutters	32	10	29	19
,, repair or renew rainwater pipes	7	2	6	4
,, repair or re-point walls	15	5	15	12
,, repair or renew means of sub-floor ventilation	1	—	1	1
,, repair internal walls and ceilings	104	26	83	53
,, repair windows	36	14	39	20
,, repair doors	16	5	12	9
,, repair floors	27	8	23	15
,, repair stairs	9	1	8	5
,, repair fireplaces	62	18	58	40
,, repair or renew washcoppers	24	23	10	6
,, repair or renew sinks and water supply	5	3	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	2	3	2
	478	159	388	263

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS
(EXCLUDING HOUSING ACTS).

					Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices	
					Ser-ved	Com-plied with	Ser-ved	Com-plied with
Housing defects.	{	To remedy dampness			—	—	1	2
		,, repair or renew eaves gutters and downspouts			2	—	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences.	{	,, cleanse			2	2	—	—
		,, repair or renew			37	19	15	23
		,, provide			1	1	—	1
Drains.	{	,, repair or renew			50	19	33	21
		,, cleanse			208	203	5	2
		,, repair or renew sink waste pipes			18	9	10	8
Cesspools.		,, cleanse			15	15	—	—
Dustbins.		,, provide			321	227	113	65*
Paving.		,, repair or re-lay			11	4	7	5
Vermin.		,, cleanse premises			1	1	—	—
Factories.		Sanitary accommodation			3	3	—	—
Accumulations.		To remove			2	2	—	—
Outbuildings.		,, repair or remove			3	2	2	1
Miscellaneous.					9	3	7	6
					683	510	195	136

*In addition to the 65 dustbins supplied as a result of Statutory Notices, 15 dustbins were supplied by the local authority in default of owners and 8 were supplied upon owners' requests.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

The year under review has been one of considerable anxiety, partly on account of the rising cost of the work and partly because of the increasing difficulties of the work of salvage. Because of these difficulties I have gone to considerable pains to find out how other local authorities are faring and it seems that practically everyone has similar troubles.

It would appear that the present period of prosperity, together with the promise of full employment has tended to prevent men seeking employment in the safer industries. Not even the increase in wages, shorter hours, sick and holiday pay offer the same inducement to men to seek employment in the type of work we have to offer as was the case in the past.

Collection and Refuse.

The work has been carried out very well during the past year, partly because of a very mild winter and partly because of the fact that an additional vehicle has been purchased and extra men employed. Part of the benefit which should have been derived from this has been offset by the shorter working hours. This is particularly noticeable in the winter months when the hours of daylight are fewest. Extreme difficulty has been met with in trying to get suitable men for this work. I suspect that in particular those industries with export orders, and the mines, have first call on all fit men so that there are really very few physically fit men left upon whom we may call. Thus we are left with a goodly proportion of physically unfit men with whom to make up our gangs of workmen. This is a strain on the regular men and cannot help but have a very adverse effect on the quality and quantity of work done.

During the year, I, together with the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Woolley, have kept a constant watch on the work and a number of changes have been instituted which have had a beneficial effect.

The town is divided into three areas for the purpose of the work, one covered lorry together with a team of four men and a driver being responsible for each area. A fourth lorry with a varying number of men is kept to help in the winter months and to generally help with the work.

Refuse Disposal.

Good progress has been made in filling up the water-logged ground near the sewage works but future progress has been hamp-

ered because of uncertainty as to the effect of a proposed new railway over the site. At the time of writing this report, however, some of our fears have been removed and it is possible that within the next twelve months the whole matter will have been cleared up.

During the year the Midland Centre of the Institute of Public Cleansing held a meeting in Hucknall and visited the tip, where great interest was shown in the speedy method of earth removal, its final consolidation and the covering over of a completed refuse tip, all carried out by mechanical means. Two men are regularly engaged at the tip, together with a third man whenever possible. Controlled tipping is in operation and the salvage of textiles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and paper.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Wages and Superannuation ...	5432	902	6334
Haulage	982	—	982
Holiday and Sick Pay ...	477	85	562
Sundry Expenses and Insurances	369	96	465
Lorries—Renewals	524	—	524
New Works—Raynor A/c.	—	235	235
TOTAL Expenditure ...	7784	1318	9102
INCOME	99	—	99
TOTAL NET COST ...	7685	1318	9003

Salvage.

The facts relating to the work of salvage are already so well known that it is scarcely necessary for me to remind you all that the word ‘disastrous’ is almost the only word that could be found to describe the situation. However, perseverance in the face of unbelievable disappointment appears at last to be producing a reward. Twelve months ago there was no sale for waste paper at all. Then, at last, the mills could take just a little at a very low price. Gradually the price and amount increased until we are now able to sell all we can collect at a fairly satisfactory price.

The situation too, with regard to ferrous, non-ferrous metals and textiles has improved, whilst the collection of kitchen waste has undergone a most marked change. By the substitution of eight hundred kitchen waste pails for communal tins, the collection has practically doubled and although there are still some difficulties to face there are reasonable grounds for the belief that the work of

salvage may be expected to be carried on in an economical manner. As, however, no one can vouchsafe the future and be able to forecast what markets may exist for salvage, I must state here that it will be very necessary to keep a vigilant eye on the cost of carrying out this work.

One lorry, plus a driver and one man are engaged regularly on the work of collection of kitchen waste, sale of kitchen waste and collection of paper, etc. from factories and shops. One man is employed part-time at the tip and three men empty kitchen waste pails on two half days per week.

The following tables show the cost of collection of salvage and collection and distribution of kitchen waste.

Material.			Weight.			Amount.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste	...	...	192	5	2	438	11	6
Wastepaper	...	...	74	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	437	18	6
Textiles	...	...	3	5	1	53	9	0
Iron	...	...	2	3	1	2	14	1
Copper	...	...	—	—	2	1	5	0
Brass	...	...	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15	0
Aluminium	...	...	—	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	13	9
TOTALS			272	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	£939	6	10

Processed Kitchen Waste sold during the year :

122 tons 4 cwts. — £749. 3s. 0d.

Kitchen Waste collected from Camps during year :

35 tons 1 cwt.

Expenditure.				£	Income.		£
(a) Collection.					Board of Trade	...	48
New Scheme				233	Sale of Waste Food, etc.		1741
Wages and Superannuation				878			
Haulage				168			
Bonus				47			
Waste Food				47			
Sundries, Sick and Holiday							
Pay, Protective Clothing				102			
(b) Disposal.							
Renewals				120			
Wages				314			
Rates				15			
Waste Food				725			
Sundries—Holiday & Sick							
Pay, etc.				67			
				£2716			£1789

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

Licences granted	...	...	27
Visits and inspections	...	...	35
Carbide of Calcium Licences	...		—

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Council for the interest they have shown in the work of this Department. I would also like to thank my own staff for their loyal support at all times, and my colleagues in other Departments for their valuable co-operation.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. ADAMS,
M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

